construction skills. The loan upto a ceiling of Rs. 9950 and a subsidy upto a ceiling of Rs. 1000 is provided under this scheme to the beneficiaries for housing/shelter upgradation. The scheme is applicable to urban settlements having a population below 20 lakhs.

(v) *The Urban Basic Services for Poor (UBSP):* Aims at creating participatory community based structures through which the community participates in identifying normative felt needs and priorities them for implementation. The programmes aims at providing social services and physical amenities to the urban poor through the convergence of various ongoing sectoral schemes of various Ministries/Departments. It aims to introduce a pro-poor orientation in the design of new programmes and evolves innovative partnership arrangements to fulfil the community's critical needs. The UBSP is being implemented in 283 towns on an all India basis covering approximately 48 lakh urban poor beneficiaries.

(vi) *Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PM's WPEP);* An integrated scheme for amclicration of poverty known as the Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Pover ty Eradication Programme (PM's IUPEP) was announced on 15th August 1995. The foremost objective of the new programme is to attack several root causes of urban poverty in an integrated manner with an appropriate strategy involving various sectoral programmes of the Central/State Governments as well as Non-Govern mental Organisations (NGOs) by envisag ing participatory implementation of the programme with the aim to eradicate urban poverty in the targetted areas by the end of the century, The specific objectives under the new programme are:— (i) effective acheivement of social sector goals; (ii) community empower ment; (iii) convergence through sustain able support system; (iv) employment generation and skill upgradation; (v) im provement of hygiene and sanitation; and (vi) environmental improvement.

The programme initialy targets the urban poor living in Class-II towns (with a population of 50,000 to less than 1,00,000) which numbers 345 towns as per the 1991 Census.

(b) The targets and achievements for these poverty alleviation programmes during the last three years are enclosed at Statement (see below).

(c) The Government proposes to eradi cate poverty within a specific time frame i.e. by the year 2005, with this objective the strategy of the Government is to review all anti-poverty programmes with a view to redesigning and strengthening them to ensure generation of more em ployment, creation of productive assets and imparting of skills to the poor, in order to enhance their income levels and to bring them above the poverty line.

In addition the Government proposes to strengthen the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) which emphasises necessary allocation to important social development components which affect the quality of life of the people. Special outlays arc earmarked in the plans of the State Government for these programmes.

In a recent Conference of Chief Ministers on Basic Minimum Scviccs, the provision of seven basic minimum services throughout the country in a time bound manner was endorsed. These basic services which would ensure a better quality of life for the people especially those residing in rural areas, arc:

(i) Hundred per cent coverage of provision of safe drinking water in rural and urban areas.

(ii) Hundred per cent coverage of primary health service facilities in rural and urban areas.

(iii) Univcrsalisation of primary education.

(iv) Provision of Public Housing Assistance to all shelterless poor families.

(v) Extension of Mid-day-Mcal programme in primary schools.

to all rural blocks and urban slums and disadvantaged sections.

(vi) Provision of connectivity to all unconnected villages and habitations.

(vii) Streamline the Public Distribution System with focus upon the poor.

In addition, it was agreed that in the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the areas of urban and rural poverty alleviation and employment, the States would be given greater involvement, freedom and flexibility.

The Conference also recommended adequate devolution of powers, authority and funds to the three tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). This would strengthen them in their effort at formulating, planning and executing programmes of economic development and social justice.

Statement

Targets and Achievements for major rural poverty alleviation programmes during the last three years (i.e. 1993-94 to 1995-96)

Programme	1993-94		1994-95 (Prov.)		1995-96 (Prov.)	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
IRDP (Lakh families)	25.70	25.38	21.15	21.82	—	20.51
JRY (Lakh mandays)	10383.26	10258.40	9865.45	9517.07	8480.05	8958.25
EAS (Lakh mandays)	*	494.74	*	2739.56	*	3435.59

Ach. = Achievement
*No target is assigned for EAS as it is a demand driven programme.

NEHRU ROZGAR YOJANA Physical Targets and Achievements

(Figures in lakhs)

	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	T	A	T	A	T	A*
1. No. of beneficiaries assisted to set up micro enterprises under SUME	1.25	1.52	1.02	1.25	1.17	1.21
2. Persons trained/undergoing training under SUME	0.42	0.31	0.34	0.38	0.40	0.32
3. Mandays of work generated under SUWE	50.34	72.17	41.12	50.85	36.10	53.35
4. No. of dwelling units upgraded/ in progress under SHASU	1.78	0.56	1.60	0.62	1.65	0.22

मद	1995-96		1996-97	
	केन्द्र सरकार से राज्य की मांग	केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा की गई आपूर्ति	केन्द्र सरकार से राज्य की मांग	केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा की गई निर्धारित आपूर्ति
7. कूनीन इंजेक्शन	—	10000 एम्प्यूल्स	10000 एम्प्यूल्स	20000 एम्प्यूल्स (आपूर्ति के लिए प्रस्ताव किया गया)
8. फेंथियोन	—	2000 लीटर	—	20000 लीटर का प्रस्ताव किया गया
9. टेमेफोस	—	1000 लीटर	—	1850 लीटर का प्रस्ताव किया गया
10. पिरेथरम	—	1500 लीटर	—	2500 लीटर का प्रस्ताव किया गया
11. डीईसी गोलियां	—	—	—	90 लाख का प्रस्ताव किया गया
12. पैरासीटामोल गोलियां	—	—	—	9 लाख का प्रस्ताव किया गया
13. मिक्रोस्कोप्स	—	140	—	—
14. व्हाइकल (जीप)	—	11	—	—

*(i) (औषधों (क्लोरोक्विन और प्राइमक्विन) की आपूर्ति मांग से भिन्न हो सकती है क्योंकि रोग की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए वर्ष के दौरान तकनीकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार उनकी आपूर्ति का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है।

(ii) 1996-97 के दौरान पंचायतों और अन्य सामुदायिक स्वयंसेवकों को इन गोलियों को प्रदान करने की संशोधित कार्यनीति के अनुसार क्लोरोक्विन की आपूर्ति बढ़ा दी गई है।

पर्वतीय राज्यों तथा क्षेत्रों में पन-बिजली उत्पादन की क्षमता

*36. **श्री महेश्वर सिंह:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश के मैदानी राज्यों की तुलना में पर्वतीय राज्यों और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में पन बिजली का उत्पादन करने की बहुत अधिक संभावनाएं हैं;

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा देश के पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में राज्यवार पन बिजली उत्पादन की कितनी क्षमता है और अब तक कितनी-कितनी क्षमता को दोहन हुआ है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार और राज्यवार किस-किस परियोजना के लिए कितनी-कितनी धनराशि सहायता/अनुदान के रूप में प्रदान की गयी?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ० एस० वेणुगोपालाचारी): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों की राज्यवार जल-विद्युत क्षमता तथा अब तक दोहन की गई क्षमता का ब्यौरा विवरण में संलग्न है (**नीचे देखिए**)।

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा सामान्यतः राज्यों को उनकी योजनाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा अनुमोदित फार्मूलों के अनुरूप ब्लॉक योजना सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। यह सहायता विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों/परियोजनाओं/स्कीमों के लिए नहीं प्रदान की जाती है।